BURLINGTON FRIDAY MORNING MARCH 7. 1862.

NUMBER THIRTY SIX.

### POETRY.

(For the Free Press. ) VERMONT. Fairest State in fair New England, Proudest of the sister band, Old Vermont ! I hail thee ever, Brightest star of our free land

Thy green hills and silent forests, Thy deep lakes and rivers wide, Winding through thy fertile vallies, Thriti my heart with honest pride

Mead and intervale is hallowed, By the blood our fathers shed; And our grave-yards tell the story. Where now sleep our honored dead.

Forest lone, and mountain fastness. Rang to Allen's clarion cry; When our heroes vowed, unfalt'ring,

To meintain their rights or die In their ceaseless murmur tell Of the for, whose heads are pillowed Nesth her bright waves' reetless swell.

Ones again the war cloud darkens. Once again the war dogs rear; And Verment's firm hills are saaken From her centre to the shore.

Once again our yeomen rally, At their struggling country's ery: Pressing to the front of battle, There to conquer or to die.

Pairest state in fair New England, Proudest of the sister band. Old Vermont ! I had thee ever

Brightest star of our free land Windsor, Vt., Feb. 21.

## Miscellaneous.

Where there's a Will there's a Way. There is a great deal said in these latter days about "affinities" in the marriage re-lation, and about congeniality and all that sort of thing. But does not nature always work by contrasts? If there is an excess in one place, is there not sure to be a want in another? Extremes meet, and so they did when Bob Gray, the consest man in town, paid his addresses to Kitty Logan, the young school mar'am, who had agreed to take the village school in the town of Niles; where the hig boys always turned the master out of doors on Christmas, or made him treat. Bob Gray had a rich father, and a hard working mother, and one prood sister, and could afford to be lazy. Mr. Gray, the eld-cr, came West in very early times, located pear the town of Niles, lived in a log cabin years, shook himself out of joint with ague, "wore it out," and never had it suffered, he offered his farm very cheap and

to take it back, which he refused to do—a lawsuit ensued, and the matter ended by poor Gray being obliged to keep the farm and pay the costs. Terrible was the blow, but he lived through it; and five years afterwards, when the Ohio and Mississippa Railroad passed through the same farm and set up a station house exactly in the centre, he found himself a rich man. He sold town lots at high figures, sent his son Tommy to Jacksonville, to be educated, and daughter
Susa to Monticello. He drossed himself in
broad-cloth—were kid gloves—accepted the
Kitty, gravely—"I had anticipated nomination for the Legislature and unex-pectedly found himself elected and making

laws for his countrymen at the capit of the Prairie State. So much for explanation Bob came home from Jacksonville with his sheep-skin properly tied with blue rib-bons, dressed superly, had the best "turn out" in town, wore a tremendous pair of whiskers, and of course Kitty Logan felt from church—or called after school to take her out riding. Miss Susan Gray took a little pains to find out that Kitty was distantly related to the Sumners and Lincolns of Mass. but somehow she did not learn the important ding in the town of Foxboro' until she had

earned money enough to educate herself.
"Where there's a will there's a way," said Kitty, and I know I can 'paddle my own cance' out West, where they say nothing is wanting but the power to do and the will to

put the rower in motion."
So bidding her few friends good bye, for so indding her few tisenes good bye, for she was an orphan, she donned the pretisest little straw hat which her own pretty fingers had plaited, sewed and prossed, and trimmed with neat drah ribbon with a blue edge, which coresponded exactly with her drab travelling dress and cape; and matched her blue eyes to T. Thus she started for Illinois where a riend of hers lived, and had written to her she thought the school could be procured. She was a little home-sick when she arrived at Niles and would have given one of the gold pieces hid away in that private pocket of her's for a look once more at the rough rocks and swampy hollows, overshadowed by thin evergreens, that surrounded her native home. She would have bounded with joy at and of the old factory bell that used to call the merry girls together for their long

where the cleer Air. Cray sent free, hands built himself a fine house, with the "modern improvements," although he did not know exactly what to do with it, nor his wife either. They still tried to get along as com-fortably as possible, while Miss Susan ep-joyed it exceedingly and kept the great double earliers full of company, week her were and parlors full of company, watch her worn and weary mother know well how to cook for— if she did not know how to entertain—good cooking is a great thing in a tamily. Well, cooking is a great thing in a tamily. Well, Toming or as we must now call him "Mr. Grsy, Cone-Hor and Attorney at Law," fell deep in love with Miss Kitty, and it is supposed she fell in love with him, and they were m. tried—now we have really begin acwere m\_rried-now we have really begun our tale, which we are not writing merely t

tell a love story, as you see, but to illustrate Mr. The mas Gray opened his office in Niks, and supposed of course all the world would call upon him for counsel, and was his setting the my good sixth-bet shrewd little Katty insasted that a plain way was best.—She did not desire any such display as had been made by some of their neighbors, who a principle as well as relate a fact.
Mr. The mas Gray opened his office in Niles, and supposed of course all the world

and with a deep shadow over her brow, that came like a presentiment of evil, the ride was continued in silence.

Two years went by, and Mr. Thomas Gray grew more and more easy. Bad bargains were made, speculations entered into, con-vivial companions drew him from Niles to the capital. His well-filled purse made him

the capital. His well-filled purse made him every where welcome. Kitty, good little soul, seeing things going a little out of the way, would persist in giving music lessons, and teaching the young girls of Niles to paint, and then fitted up a class of earnest boys in Latin—for college—all in her own pretty cottage, adding dollar to dollar, like a wise little wife. Then in the long winter evenings, when her husband was with his clab down street, eavy fellow that he was her lown street, easy fellow that he was, her fingers grasped a good steel pen, and many a pleasant tale went forth to the world, well

pleasant tale went forth to the world, well paid for, through eastern journals.

To make a long story short, the crash of '57 found Mr. Thomas Gray and his father, the elder, exactly under it, and down they went, so low that old Billy Fitch, the dray man, declared he could not find enough left of them to reach him for banking the of them to pay him for hading the goods to the auction room. Town lots, hig houses and all went together, and Mr. Gray, the elder was found one morning in October of '57 suspended from a beam in his own burn and the end of his wife spatent clothes-line, and on that eventful morning Thomas Gray, Jr., lay stretched his whole length, upon the counter of a lager beer saloon, if not drunk, so stupid "he didn't get home till morning."

The terrible suicide happened on the very morning when both families were leaving the great house, to move into the very hovel a large farm a mile from Mr. Gray could she could never be brought to live in. Three not wear it out; his wife died, his children days before, her husband said to her with a thick tongue, "you've got to come to it,

bered husband followed.

But what a scene met their gaze! The novel was a neat cottage, every window-pane in its place, the floors clean and bright, the palings white-washed, the mud hole gone, and the pleasant comforts of an humble home on every hand. Into it they walked, mute with astonishment, to find the favor-

"Where there's a will there's a way," said our fathers made to the holy cause of confor a low years, I have been able, by the kind assistance of my husband's partner, to secure this in my own name, and make it a comfortable home for your mother and sixter; now it remains with you to say whether I shall be the wife of a man; the wife of a drunkerd I will never be any longer than the

company and I will be faithful to the end. If you go on as heretofore, I will take myself and inlant beyond your reach."

She conquered, just as she did with the big boys. Thomas Gray has not been inside of a lager beer saloon since that memorable day. Miss Susan is a wiser and a botter woman than before the fall. The aged worther is only surreful that the dead man mother is only sorrwful that the dead man oan not return and see how happy otherful-ness and industry can make a family. Kitty still works away—her blue eyes and golden hair, like the blue sky and spring

sunshine, shedding light and joy all around her. She sometimes says quietly to Susan, that she shall teach young Thomas, the third, that important lesson which has been her own talisman through life: "Where there's a will there's a way."

# CULTURE OF THE WHITE BEAN.

I from the Country Gentleman.]
The cultivation of the bean should be extended. The crop has this advantage—if the price is low, the beans may be mixed with corn and other grain, ground, and fed to cows and sheep. They are one of the very best kinds of food for milch cows. The crop does not impoverish the land, and when fed to domestic animals, the manure is rich and valuable.

the sound of the old factory bell that used to call the merry girls together for their long evening is oid. Still she did not say so, but put on a cheerful face—sought sout the directors and made her application. Mr. Smith, the main man, looked as if the little blue gred unna, with her rosy lips, had insulted its dignity to came offering benedit to teach a school, in that neighborhood. But as she direct to teach for three dallars a month chapper than the last incumbent and wrote nels a pratty hand, which they could road like print, and beastes had such a "winning way," they agreed to hire her. To the astetichment of everybody, Christmas and Naw Year too went by, and the mistrees, included with presents, and even Jim Sokes, who had always been called the worst boy in town, had headed a surprise party in the evening and almost filled Miss Logan's little roun, at Parson Brown's, with pleeges of good will.

"Where there's a will, there's a way," said Kitty, "I knew, Mr. Smith, I should not have any trouble with the big boys, they are just as good as need be."

"He course they be," answered the blunt old farmer, who by the revolution of rail-roads had been brought almost into town—"I can almost wish I was a big boy myself, just to show you how good I could be."

Mr. Smith langhed and Kitty tripped along to her task, carrying her little basket of dinner along with her.

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Mr. Smith langhed and Kitty tripped along the house, with the "more the older Mr. Gray still liyed, having built himself a fine house, with the "more the drive and the plant and the order of the profit soul in the soul of the plant in the rose of the plant in the rose and place them in small stacks and a rose along in the language of the profit of the profit and the rose of the profit is mealing the house was in the country where the cle

about 40 acres. The cultivation cost almost nothing, as they stood in rows of scattered trees; but they think if the beans stood alone, the whole cost of cultivation would not have been aight dollars an acre. They had soo bushels of beans, which sold, at \$1.50 per bushel, for \$1,-200. The cost of cultivation, estimated at the rey highest at \$3.20, deducted from this sum, leaves a clear profit of \$8.50 for the use of the 40 acres of fand. They have fine, rich, tile-draine i land, but if had evidently been considerably exhausted by the previous growth of the trees. been completed in Philadelphia, and will presented to him at Frederick, Maryland. bult to of solid silver, the scabbard is of

had grown suddenly rich. One day as they were riding gaily by a miserable looking hovel, in the suburts, with broken windows and doers off the hinges, a mud hole near, and the rigs looking through the doors at a besotted man as if they sympathised with and had a fellow feeling for him in his degra ation. Mr. Thomas Gray said to his wife—"how would you like to live in such a place as that, my dear?" "Not at all, of course," was the reply. "There is no knowing what may happen," said he; "my friend there, Mary Bell, was three years ago to all appearances as well off as you are to-day; but her husband speculated high, lost, took to drink, and there she is!" a lost the possible of the begus confederacy, on the carried with the productions, generally, while acting as President of the Mary Bell, was three years ago to all appearances as well off as you are to-day: but her husband speculated high, lost, took to drink, and there she is!"

"I can't help that," answered Kitty, "no drunkard can put me into such a place as that."

"Don't be too sure, deary," said Thomas Gray,

"Sure "" answered Kitty with spirit, "I am just so sure as this, there is not a man living whose fortunes I would follow down so low as that."

"What would you do, pray, let us know the secret?"

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"What would you do, pray, let us know the secret?"

"What would you help yoursel!?"

"Where there's a will there's a way," said Kitty, "but don't let us talk about that: surely I shall nover have a drunken husband," and with a deep shadow over her brow, that came like a presentiment of evil, the ride was only the rebels of forts, vessels, guns, arsenals, care riderable in its way it is an invocation of the dead past; there never was a past that accepted such opinions. (Applause.) How will our American magistrate sink when arranged, as he will be, before the tribunal of humanity; how the rible will be the versiet against him when he is put in early labeloods, from beginning to end. About a third of it magistrate of France, in what are estempted the worst days of her monarchy. The argument from the difference of race which Taney thrusts for ward with passionate confidence, as a proof of complete disqualification, is brought forward by deposite on all the proof of complete disqualification, is brought forward by deposite on the calles it, of the north, and he dilates on "the malign-ity and barbarity," as he calls it, of the north, and he dilates on "the despotism of the calles it, of the morthern states in the procedulous of depots who were supposed to uphold slavery as ity and barbarity, "as he calls it, of the north, and he dilates on "the despotism of the same of the calles it itself. (Applause.) The right of complete disqualification, is brought forward by depoting the complete di

will be with them when able to speak with an unstified voice. The people of the confederate states are, he says, wonderfully unanimous, and though "the tide for the moment is against them," he considers that the final result will be in their favor, beyond a doubt. The North, he says, must soon break down under the load of debt which the war brings on them. He talks of the "pretended blockade," which though the tide in some respects to the South, brings some "corresponding benefits", in fast making them "a relf-supporting and an independent people." It is a great satisfaction to him that they have got along so far without any help. "We have," he says, "neither asked nor received assistance from any quarter." "The world at large," he continues, "is concerned in opening our markets to its commerce, "every foreign manufacturing nation will profit by their trade and bave no occasion to be afraid of them. The secesion decrine which forbides "cooreion" and allows any State to quit the confederacy when it pleases, he conviders the strongest possible basis for a conservative, just and impartial government. To avoid "the tyranny of an unbridled unajor." If the views of Washington presided so the pleases, he conviders the strongest possible basis for a conservative, just and impartial government. To avoid "the tyranny of an unbridled unajor."

If the views of Washington of the olongtry shad adopted them, have been true to the country that had adopted them, have been stooner; states and received as and received as and incorporate when it pleases, he conviders to our fellow children, have been stated as a pirate and continues, "is concerned in opening our markets to its commerce, "every foreign manufacturing nation will profit by their trade and bave no occasion to be afraid of them. The secession decrine which forbides "cooreign" and allows any State to quit the confederacy when it pleases, he conviders the strongest possible basis for a conservative, just and impartial government. To avoid "the tyranny of an unbridled una suffered, he offered his farm very cheap and Gray bought him out, promising to pay some time.

A year or so afterward discouraged with his crops, and inability to pay for the new tarm, he tried to persuade the former owner to take it back, which he refused to do—a lawsuit cheued, and the matter ended by coor Gray heiner objects to keen the farm of the matter ended by daughter to their new shelter, and the now correction and allows any State to quit recording to come to it. Kitty made no reply, but with resolute will went on her way. When the funeral trade and have no occasion to be afraid of them. The secession doctrine which forbids daughter to their new shelter, and the now "coercion" and allows any State to quit vative, just and impartial government. To avoid "the tyranny of an unbridled majority, the most odious and least responsible form of despotism," they have, he says,

taken up arms "to renew such sacrifices as

law will compel me.

'I shall hold the deeds of this property in my hands. If you will, we can be happy here. My school is open for me, even from the here!; our child must not live to see or know

At the great meeting held in the Cooper Institute, N. Y., on the 22d inst., Hon. George Bancroft, the orator of the day, made a robb arrest, of which we give the principal. her father's shame. Forsake your drinking a noble speech, of which we give the princi-company and I will be faithful to the end. pal portion, as reported in the New York

tiety, the most odiness and least responsible form of despotine, "two pieces he actificions as our fathers made to the holy cause of constitutional liberty. At the darkest board of the constitutional liberty. At the darkest board of our straing least invoking the presented prevented in the permanent government." And with pretended piece to the constitution of the constituti

The fire five states

BURLINGTON:

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FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1862.

JEFF. DAVIS' INAUGURAL.

The inaugural address of Jeff. Davis on being inducted into office as President for six years of the bogus confederacy, on the 221 inst., is of a piece with his productions, which there were the piece with his productions, residents, is of a piece with his productions, and the interest was a past that accepted to sent the partition of the dead past; there never was a past that accepted to sent the partition of the dead past; there never was a past that accepted to sent the partition of the dead past; there never was a past that accepted to sent the partition of the dead past; there never was a past that accepted to sent the partition of the dead past; there never was a past that accepted to sent the partition of the dead past; there never was a past that accepted the partition of the dead past; there never was a past that accepted the partition of the dead past; there never was a past that accepted the partition of the dead past; there never was a past that accepted the partition of the dead past; there never was a past that accepted the partition of the dead past; there never was a past that accepted the partition of the dead past; there never was a past that accepted the partition of the dead past; there never was a past that accepted the partition of the dead past; there never was a past that accepted the partition of the dead past; there never was a past that accepted the partition of the dead past the partition of th of course he omits all allusion to the seizure by the rebels of forts, vessels, guns, arsenals, mints, the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and other acts of war committed by them, and proceeds as follows:

"True to our traditions of peace and our love of justice, we sent commissioners to the United States to propose a fair and amicable settlement of all questions of public debt or proposery which might be in dispute, but

lore of justice, we sent commissioners to the United States to propose a fair and amouable settlement of all questions of public debt or proporty which might be in dispute, but the government at Washington, denying our right to self-government, relused even to listen to any proposals for a peaceful separation. Nothing was then left to us but to prepare for war.

Starting with six States, he says they now a number eleven, and he beneves Maryland will be with them when able to speak with which all the less wealthy classes of cur people, of all nationalities, are devoted to the flag of the Union. The foreigners whom we have taken to our heart and reverse as our fellow citizens, have been true to the country that had adopted them, have been sincers, carnet and ready for every sacrifice. Slavery is the slow poleon which

If the views of Washington with rogars to the slave trade command themselves to our approbation after the lapse of nearly 90 years, his opinions on slavery are so temperate and so clear that if they had been followed they would have established peace among as forever. On the 12th of April, 1786, he wrote to Robert Morris: "There is not a man fiving who wishes more sincersity sincersity.

Thomas Coon's house and barn, near Essex

It is not the purpose of this paper to dwell on the value of the College in its more im-mediate relation to the church and the work

on the value of the College in ...

nediate relation to the church and the work of missions—but rather to call attention to some points oftenest overlooked.

1. The colleges represent a large amount of funded Christian benevolence. They owe their origin and continued existence in a continued existence in a great measure to the gifts of Christian men but the continued a proper estimated by the continued existence in a great measure to the gifts of Christian men and women, who have placed a proper estimate on them as a means of promoting the kingdom of Christ, and realized the indisciplination of Christian men and the control of th pensable connection of religion with educa-tion, and that the gospel is for man in the On bot

a torrin part, of the actual expense. If our colleges were made to pay expenses, by charges for tostion,—that is, to pay interest on investments in buildings, library, apparatus, and the salaries of Professors, they ratus, and the salaries of Professors, they would drive from their doors more than half the students, and blast the hopes of a still larger number in our academies and high and its magnificent armament of artillery. schools. More than half of the young men in Vermont who sock a collegiate education are dependent upon their own resources for the most if not for all of their means. How many of this class—and the most important class, too, in their future relations to the church and to society-would think of entering on a college course that would cost them from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year for tuition? The college, then, is a charitable institution, and and the only regret is, that the pecuniary necessities of any should require a tuition fee at all. If no such fee were required, the ollege might stand forth in its true light, as a purely Christian institution, consecra-ted to Christ and His church, to the spirit-ual culture and elevation of humanity. But as the case now stands, no other insti-

in society has a larger claim to the watch and prayers of the church.

3. The college expresses, fosters, and perpetuntes the spirit of the gospel in regard to the distinctions of social life. It recognizes no prerogatives of birth or wealth. The sons of the rich and poor meet together and compete for honors, and for those distinctions which worth and culture give. It prepares them alike for royal service of God in their generation, and grants an equal benediction generation, and grants an equal benediction as they leave its halls. True to the spirit of the Master whom it serves, it knows only man as man, and the essential worth of the indi-vidual soul. The young man at coilege studies languages and mathematics, phil dies languages and many a parent, and and literature,—and many a parent, and many a student too, for that matter, supposes that is all; but far more comes from the higher intellectual atmosphere he breather from the higher hopes, the truer aims of life, the nobler purposes, the generous, worthy ambitions, with which that atmosphere is filled. And he goes forth, if worthy of the name and true to his opportunities, to be a center of the same generous influences wherever he goes, quietly elevating the aims and sentiments of the community in which

his lot is cast. The college is a great leveller, but it levels upward not downward. It is thoroughly democratic, in the only true sense: in the only sense in which democratic institutions, can exists. The college, then, has a claim upon the regard of the Christian patriot and upon the regard of the ch

agon the regard of the Christian patriot was the statemen. The first men to shed their blood in the first, and now in the second was to see the statemen of the second was the statemen of the second was to see the second was the first to rear and always the second was the first to rear and always the most liberal, when the second was the first to rear and always the most liberal, when the second was the statement and private benevolence, to the first to rear and always the most liberal, when the second was the statement and private benevolence, to the first to rear and always the most liberal, when the second was the statement and private benevolence, to the first to rear and always the most liberal was the second was than twenty minutes after the firing com-menced, the last had disappeared from view, when the shelling ceased. The battation of Michigan engineers attached to the division was immediately put to work, and in the course of the day constructed a foot bridge, by means of which the infantry of Colonel Terchin's brigade crossed on Saturday and took possession of the town. Major Gen. Hardes, with the brigade of Gen. Hindman, that formed so long the rebel advances about Cave city, was still in the town, when our troops reached the east

the town, when our troops reached the east ruption of communication by the destruc-tion of the bridges, the first intimation the rebels had of the close approach of the Unionists was the first shell thrown into the town by our artillery. The residents state that a perfect panic at once seized the rebels upon its explosion. Without the least order, infantry, cavairy, and artillery made off over the Nashville Pike in precipitate flight. Some of the cavalry had to made off over the Nashville Pike in precipi-tate flight. Some of the cavalry had to start afoot, the frightened infantry having unawares jumped on their horses, and scam-pered off. A chace of men, horses, car-riages, wagous, i.e. crowded all the roads running Southward. So great was the fright, that the wives and children of rebal officer harried of facet. Con Harris him. cers hurried off afoot. Gen. Hardee him-

of mind.

Before evacuating in such hot haste, the rebels burned about a dozen buildings, public and private, including the railroad depot and round-house, with five or six disabled locomotives. Most of the other buildings they fired contained Commissary and Quartermaster's stores. Some attempts were made to fire the whole town, in spite of the strict orders of Hardes to the contrary, but were foiled by the effects of the citizens.

It is stated that the first shot fired by our battery passed through one of five locomo-

It is stated that the first shot fired by our battery passed through one of five locomo-tives, which were ready to move an immense amount of provisions. This at a range of one mile and three quarters, may be considered one of the most remarkable hits ever made. It was "a very palpable hit"; for its effect upon Gen. Umdman, who was in the depot, was to scatter him and his men in an instant that migns here agreeings by his Maker.

that it was too hot for them, and they must run for their lives.

The ro es had Bowling Green very strong-ly fortified. About two miles north-east of the town, the river curves towards the south, and when less than a mile away, bends round to the north again by a beautiful sweep, which an engineer has told me is, for a con-siderable distance, an exact are of a circle. Into the peninsula thus formed run both the

On both sides of Barren River every largest, most comprehensive sense, and to be made the central power in all human culture. on the south-west side of the town there are made the central power in all human culture.

Christians of to-day ought to reme ber these benefactions as a living power entrusted to the church, to be employed like other agencies by the Spirit of God in answer to the prayer of faith in their behalf.

2. The college is essentially a charitable institution. By virtue of the funds given to found it and sustain it, it is able to offer to the youth of the land opportunities of intellectual and religious culture, at a rate falling far below their actual cost. The charge for tuition at our Vermont colleges. charge for tuition at our Vermont colleges ished. But the exacuation was inevitable, does not cover more than a third, if it does From front, flanks, and rear, our forces were threatening their position at Bowling Green, and although we might not have taken it by a fourth part, of the actual expense. If our assault without heavy loss, we should have so surrounded it and cut it off from every possible source of supply, that in a comparahands, with all its garrison, its ammunition,

> RUMORED DEATH OF FLOYD .- It is stated by reliable gentlemen from Fort Donelson and Cairo that it the general opinion among the rebel prisoners that Gen. John B. Floyd was killed the night he so ingloriously fled from Fort Donelson. The report says that there was great excitement at the time the troops under Floyd and Piller were attempting to embark on the steamers, and a fear-ful scramble as to who should get aboard and escape, as transportation was insufficient. Floyd stood in person at the gang-way of one of the boats, and, with a drawn sword, beat off the troops, permitting his favorites to get aboard. A lieutenant approaching Floyd, made an effort to get aboard, when he was ordered off by the gen-eral. The lieutenant continued to advance, when Floyd struck him on the shoulder, inflicting a severe wound. The lieutenant

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY OF THE AMERICAN Boans.—The Sandwich Island papers and nounce the death at Kau, Dec. 21, of Rev. W. C. Shipman, aged 37 years, pastor of the native church and Missionary of the Ameri-can Board. He leaves a widow and three children. The Honolulu Friend says that during his six years of missionary life he established a reputation for great efficiency, emi-nent practical common sense, and sincere devotion to the temporal and spiritual wel-Powers. fare of his people.

Four Donalson .- We extract the following from a long and interesting letter by

"Commodere Foot informed me, several weeks ago, that he feared that the gunboats would not be effective in an attack upon elevated earthworks although he counted upon their efficiency if brought to bear upon batteries in cirect range.—The action at Fort Henry and the attack on Doneless on Thursday, proves the correctness of his suppositions. The bows of the boats, which were interesting translated resisted the shot, but they came

"Not a farewell shot."

Urossing a ravine I came upon three guns of the battery attached to Floyd's brigade, which had become stuck in the mud, when with his command he silectly stole away. The horses had been cut from the traces, the barnesses left in the road and were trampled in the mud. Beyond, picketed in the village grave yard, were several hundred horses and mules. Arms, equipments, blankets, were scattered over the ground and trampled in the mud—all indicating the immense waste of prperty, and loss to the rebels.

The despatches sent out give startling accounts of terrible fighting, and I have beard many may that it was the hardest battle America ever saw: but as these men have not seen all the battles fought on this continent, I shall accept it with some allowance. There was some very good fighting. There is but little doubt that Taylor's battery saved the day, when the enemy advanced to allack Wallace. There was one opportunity lost. A single field piece landed on the opposition side of the river, and put in position above the town, and Floyd, the thief, would have been ours. Colonel Reynolds of one of the Misrissippi regiments susered at our supinsences in the mattake on our part.

He was very bitter on Floyd, and evidently allowed his personal feelings to intensify his expression of epinion.

GENERAL BUCKNESS

I was present in the evening when tiscusal Buckner was arranging for the removel of the prisoners. He is yet in the prims of life although his hair has turned iron gray. He is of medium stature, having a low foresheed and thin cheeks, wears a mourtache and thin whiskers. He had on a light-him kersey overcoat and a checked necklefeth. He sat with constrained case smoking a cigar, and tasked in a low, quiet tone. He evidently felt that he was in a humilisting position, but his deportment was such as to command respect when contrasted with the course of Floyd and Pillow. His chief of staff ast by his side, but not with the same case.

Flord and Pillow. His chief of staff set by his side, but not with the same case.

His could not meet the gaze of those around. Gen. Buckner freely gave information relative to his positions, his forces, their disposition, and his intentions. He expected to ecape, and claimed that the engagements on Saturday were all in favor of the confuderates. No expressions or immitting would were used by any one. No discussions entered into. He asked for subsistence for his men, and said that he had only two days provisions on hand. He had favors to sak for some of his wounded officers, all of which were readily acceded to be Gen. Grant.

REPRESENTATION IN CONCESS.-The bill ! referred to elsewhere does not give Vermont

[From the Vt. Chronicle.]

INCIDENTAL CLAIMS OF THE COLLEGE UPON THE CHURCH.

It is not the purpose of this paper to dwell

The purpose

The following is a copy of the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury accompanying the bill authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness to public creditors and which bill on the 25, promptly passed Congress and are denied. The last Murfreesboro pa-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 25. Sm:—Notwithstanding all possible exer-tions on my part to provide means of satis-fying the just demands of public creditors, and notwithstanding the actual payments averaging nearly a million and a half each averaging nearly a million and a half each day, the arrearages have largely accumulated, and have caused great inconvenience and in some instances serious trouble and distress. These creditors, especially those who have furnished supplies, arms and transportation, urgently require payment and ought to have it. The delay affects not themselves only, but through mandeld ramifications large numbers of others, not to say whole communities. The amount of unsatisfied requisitions from the several departments is \$25.

sitions from the several departments is \$26, 430,657,83, of which \$21,281,653,69 is from 430,657,83, of which \$21,281,653,69 is from
the Department of War. The amount of
floating debt chiefly existing in the War Department probably exceeds \$40,000,000 it is
impossible to borrow advantageously until financial measures necessary to secure the prompt
payment of interest from taxes, and provide
the best possible market for the bonds of the
United States, shall have received the sanction of Congress, and the means of payment
by notes to be issued under the act of Congress just passed can not be provided except
after the lapse of considerable time required
for their preparation or competition.

for their preparation or competition.

Under these circumstances I have anxiously sought for some measure of relief, and af-ter much reflection have determined to sub-mit to the consideration of the Committee of ways and means a bill authorizing the Secre-tary of the Treasury to issue for the amounts found due on final settlements, to such creditors as may desire to receive them, certificates of the Treasurer of the United States cates of the Treasurer of the United States payable in one year after date, or earlier at the option of the government, bearing six per cent. interest. These certificates issued either for the full amount due or for a por-tion of such amounts not less than \$1000 would answer most of the purposes of actual payment and afford very considerable relief, while the government would incur no risk and suffer no loss in consequence of their Ploya, and the report says, killed him.—

Louisualle Journal mittee and if approved the earliest possible

> I remain with great respect, S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

## EUROPEAN ARMARENTS.

The Almanack de Gotha publishes some interesting official details of the military and naval strength of the various European

In England, the regular army is 213,773 infantry and 21,304 cavalry, besides about forty militia regiments and 150,000 volunteers—total 424,677 soldiers of all classes. Her navy consists of 893 steam and sailing vessels, carrying 16,411 guns. The crews number 78,200 men, including 18,000 marines and 8,550 coast guard men. This milities are the company of the compa tary and naval force, it must be remembered, is on the peace establishment. In time of war it would be augmented.

The French army, on a war-footing, con-sists of 767,770 men, and 130,000 horses; in peace the number in service are 414,868 men and 73,850 horses.

At this moment, when there is nominal like a lion refreshed, the actual effective force of the French army is 650,000 men. Its navy consists of 600 vessels, (afloat, building, or under transformation,) carrying 13,858 guns. Of these 373 are steam vessels, of which 59 are iron-cased. The naval force consists of 60,000 men in war, and 38,875 in peace. In what is called the maritime in report to the War Department.

TIAL PARCE.-The Richmond Whig, in an Itack. article upon the future of the Rebel Confederacy, says:

"In view of the past, the present and probable future, the pageant of to morrow is a bitter mackery, and a miserable compensation for the ruin of a free people. A child with a bauble—an old man with a young wife—are partial illustrations of the deplorable folly."

Among the items appearing upon the inventory of Belcher Noyes, Esq., of Boston, who died in 1785, is the following:

"In the State of North Carolina-one half of Roanoke Island, valued at £133 6. 8d." It is not strange that Massachusetts troops readily make themselves at home there.

An officer of the 23d Mass, regiment writes that he was informed by one of the captured rebols that Jeff. Davis and Gen. Beauregard visited Bosnoke Island a few days before Burnside and his gallant command landed there, and that Beauregard pronounced the defences strong enough to resist any force of Yankees that could be brought against it. brought against it

er received Thursday from Camp Harris dated Feb. 22nd, mys: "we expect our new Col. to-day ; it is a holiday with us. Our cooks are about cooking ten days rations; we expect to march soon."

# WAR ITEMS.

When Nashville was geracuated by the rebels the Union citizens of that place sent a boat to Clarksville which towed one of our gunboats up for their protection. The rebels with Gov. Harris retreated to pers o ntain a savage war speech from Gov. Harris.

Gen. Grant has declared martial law over Western Tennessee with the understanding that when a sufficient number of citizens of the State return to their allegiance and show a desire to maintain law and order over the territory, all military restrictions shall be withdrawn.

### Postal facilities are extended to Clarksville and mail bags will follow the flag.

A skirmish occurred at Independence, Mo., on the 18th, between a detachment of Ohio cavalry and a band of rebels. The latter were routed with a loss of 3 killed, several wounded and several taken prisoners. A quantity of arms was also captured. The toderal loss was I killed and 3 wounded.

The Norfolk Day Book of the 22d instant has the following relative to the affair at

Winton : "The village of Winton was attacked on Wednesday afternoon about four o'clock by a couple of Foleral gunboats. After throwing a few shells which were promptly answered by Capt. Nichols' battery, they found it prudent to withdraw, which they hid, and retreated some little distance below

On the next morning eight of these gan boats made their appearance, and began an attack upon our battery—a small, light field battery—and compelled our forces to retreat. This they did in good order, to a point somewhere in Murfreesboro. The enemy then landed a force estimated at five hundred, and, entering the village, applied the torch and reduced it to usless. They stated that their reason for burning Winton was that it harbored the 'rabels,' who offered them resistance and endeavored to prevent their landing."

A dispatch from Maj. Gen Hallsok yester-day says that Gen. Curtis took possession of Fayetteville, Arkansas, on the morning of the 25th, capturing a large number of prisoners, stores, &c. The enemy crossed Beston mountains in great confusion. We are now in possession of those strongholds, and 52 officers and men of the Missouri Caralry. The ruins of the town were smoking when the troops antered.

entered.

The rebels are badly demoralized and a Texus regiment are with Gon, McColloch.
Our army is waiting for supplies and will not be likely to move for 10 or 12 days.

A dispatch to the Chicago Times, dated Clarksville Feb 23 says, The people of Clarksville glory in secession, but at the same Clarksville glory in secession, but at the same time are trembling least the town should be burned. There is but one Union man in the burned. There is but one Union man in the town, and he is to years old or he would have been killed long ago.—Hon. Cave Johnson who was a prominent advocate of the Union until the war comenced, is now as powerful an advocate on the other side. He says the only effect of our success would be to drive the people of Tennessee into the mountains and render them desperate. There was a large quantity of robel stores, a portion of which was carried off and the remainder destroyed.

The rebel leaders shipped 1000 negrees was carried off and the remainder destroyed.

The rebel leaders shipped 1000 negroes last week from Clarksville.

An official order from the War Department Thursday, appoints Maj. Gen. Dix and Judge Pierpoint of New York, Commission-ers to examine the cases of the State prison-ers remaining in the military custody of the cretion they may appoint, and make full report to the War Department.

It is now said that Gen. Scott does not wish to go as Minister to Mexico on account of his health, and that his nomination has

near Kingston, Barton Co., Ga. is preparing to turn out 1,000 pounds of saltpetre per day, from the saltpetre cave in that vicinity.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 24th says persons reported to have left Gen. Johnston's command, say that he entertains no doubt of his ability to enter Nashville whenever he It is reported that the rebels are dismount-

It is reported that the rebels are dismount-ing their large gune at Columbus, and that the work of evacuation is now going on. Several transports are now lying at Colum-bus to carry off the troops. Every man coming into Columbus is impressed, even larmers with their teams. The report of the Reportered's illness in undersaded Austria bas 248,600 infantry and cavalry in notice service, and as many more ready to be embodied for field duty at a week's notice. Her may consists of 58 steamships, carrying 450 cannon, and 79 sailing vessels, carrying 439 guns. Her naval force is under 5,000 men.

Italy, which at present is in somewhat of a chrysalis state, has her returns made up to June, 1861. Her army consisted of 327,200 infantry, cavalry, and artillety—and her navy of 106 vessels, (steam and rail,) carrying 1,086 guns, and 18,000 men.

The Richmond Wind upon the Passident.

The Richmond Wind upon the Passident.

and made impregnable against any riv The Rebel War Department has called on Tennessee for 32 regiments. An official dispatch ease that an ample force will alvance from Richmond to protect Eastern Tennessee. Gen. Crittenden had joined Gen. Johnston at Murfreesboro'. The Railroad bridge at Nashville had been destroyed by order of Gen. Flord, against the arcent coltradia. Gen. Floyd, against the urgent entreaties of the citizens. The destruction of the bridge

caused much indignation. Geo. Halleck says the flying retain of Price's army poisoned a quantity of the provisions they were obliged to abandon, and that 42 afficers and men were poisoned by eating the same. Persons guilty of such acts when captured, will not be treated as ordinary prisoners of war, nor will they be shot, but suffer the ignominious punishment of being hung as thous. Officers of troops guilty of such acts, although not themselves the advisors or abettors of the crune, will, when captured, be put in irons and conveyed as criminals to this head quarters, since the laws of war make it their duty to prevent such barbarities.

The rumor that Jeff. Davis has made over-The rumor that Jef. Data has made over-tures for peace and compromise is unafound-ed. The dag of trues some time ago cont by Gen. Johnson to Gen. McCivilan, as also Howell Cobb's appearance at Fortress Mon-mor, related only to exchange of prisoners— The above facts are derived from the best sources of information.

The Richmond Examiner of the 21st mys 40 men employed in the Confederate work-shops in that city had refused to take the oath of allegiance. "It has been told here, and never contradicted, that the Richmond A correspondent of the World says of the bombardment of Fort Donelson by the gundant boats. "It is the opinion of the Commodore and his pilots that only one person in the fort was killed by the gunboat balls, and he Dickinson, the engineer, who planned and superintended the construction of the fort. This is stoutly contended also by the rebel officers. The gunners were protected by a bomb-proof casemate, under which they could fire, draw in the piece, relead, and all with perfect cafety and security. The only considerable mertality from the gunboats was in the shelling of the woods behind the fort.